THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, November 18, 1806. No. 1052.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch*

Ten Dollars Reward

DESERTED on the 2d inst. BENJAMIN CARRINGTON, a private soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists of the U. States. He is 34 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, grey eyes, fair complexion, and very fair hair, by occupation a nail maker, worked for some time past, at this place, at his trade, is somewhat stoop-shouldered when walking or standing, he was born in the state of New-Jersey, and enlisted at this place on the 18th of October last. Had on when he deserted, military cloathing, consisting of one grey round jacket lined and bound with yellow, one pair white woolen overalls, one pair shoes, one pair woolen half stockings, one plain round hat, and one ruffled shirt. Any person apprehending said deserter, and delivering him to the Commanding Officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or to me at this place, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lieut. Artillerists U. S.

Fort Fayette, (Pittsburgh)
November 3, 1806.

Sixty Dollars Reward,

FOR the following persons, if they are secured in any jail, they having absented themselves in November, 1805, from the ship Liberty, of Philadelphia, without having fulfilled their obligations, and paid their passages.

CHRISTOPH GERBER, son, a fine young man, with brown hair, 24 years old, a carpenter by trade.

JACOB GERBER, a brother of the foregoing, 20 years old, also a carpenter.

ANNA GERBER, the sister of the two foregoing, 22 years old, with light brown hair, and pretty fleshy,

ELIZABETH GERBER, mother of the above persons. All those were born in Zunssgen, in the Canton of Basel, in Switzerland.

JACOB MUNDWEILER, from Danicken, Canton Basel, has dark brown hair, pointed nose and chin, pock-marked, a turner by trade, follows school-keeping, writes a fine German hand, and is frequently with the family of the Gerbers.

JACOB HURBY, from Gilderkinden, Canton of Basel, ran away by the persuasion of the family of the Gerber, 26 years old, a carpenter by trade, has a broad nose and large mouth, brown hair, and of a merry disposition.

Notice of the apprehension to be given to G. V. STEINHAUER, No. 169, corner of Vine Street, in Philadelphia. Octo. 17, 1806.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

LATELY ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened for Sale in the late dwelling house of William Irwin, deceased, fronting the Diamond, a handsome and extensive assortment of

Ladies Shoes,

of Kid, Morocco and other Leather, warranted good. He has also for Sale, a variety of beautiful Kid and Morocco Skins, together with a large assortment of Shoe Trimmings.

He will make Ladies Shoes to any pattern in the neatest manner and newest fashion, and flatters himself from his long experience in business he will give satisfaction to those who may please to honor him with their commands.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1806.

N. B. Employment and good encouragement will be given to two or three Journeymen well acquainted with making Ladies Shoes; and one or two women who understand Shoe binding, or wish to learn it, will receive generous encouragement.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living on the bank of the Ohio, a short distance below Pittsburgh, a light bay *MARE*, has a black mane and tail, one of her hind feet white, and rising 4 years old. This Mare I have heretofore advertised, but as no owner has appeared, I now give public notice that unless the owner comes forward in three weeks from this date, proves property, and pays reasonable expences for her keeping, she will be sold for the same.

JAMES COULTER.

November 4, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh* in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

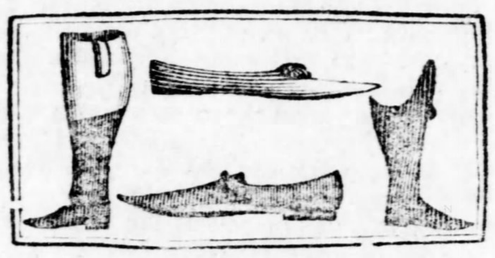
ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood

August 15, 1806. tf



MATTHEW BARNWELL,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his former customers and the public, that he has removed from Front street to Market street, near the Monongahela river, where he intends carrying on his business more extensively than formerly, and as it will be his study to have work done in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of the public patronage.

He has for sale, a quantity of *Soal* and *Upper Leather*, low for cash.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1806.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to carry on the

Fulling Business,

in all its various branches, at John Cavet's Fulling mill, on Brush creek, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. Those who may please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and for the convenience of persons living at a distance Cloth will be received at the store of *Mr. John Irwin*, in Pittsburgh, and returned there when finished, which will be without delay. It is requested of those who send cloth to put a written direction on it.

JOSIAH & JOHN HARVEY.

October 27, 1806.

DONATION LANDS,

FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
129	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
16	300
37	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1889	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
855	200

FIFTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT.	
No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
1720	200

TENTH DISTRICT.	
No.	Acres.
209	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his mill, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(Price 1 dollar per doz.) THE

Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,

FOR 1807.

☞ AMONG other new and interesting matter, this Almanac will contain, an abstract view of A TOUR up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers in *Louisiana*, as performed by *Doctor Hunter*, *Mr. Dunbar*, and others, who were employed by the United States for the purpose of making a survey of these rivers, of the adjacent country, and of the *Hot Springs* in the vicinity of the last river.—With a notice of vegetables, minerals, animals, salt springs, Indians, silver mines, stones, plants, trees, situation and soil of the country—And an account of the great plains to the westward, and the great dividing mountain which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Pacific Ocean—of rock salt—the silver pin—a singular idea of the Indians respecting the universal deluge—the natural bridge—of the Arkansa and White rivers—the shining mountains—plaister of Paris—coal mine—Turkey oil stones, *&c. &c.*

It will also contain the advice of a father to his son on the choice of a wife; the advice of a father to his daughters, on conduct in life, behaviour, friendship, love and marriage.

Also just published,

(Price 50 cents per doz.)

The Common Pittsburgh Almanack, for 1807.

☞ Orders for these and German Almanacks, merchants will please to forward early and much oblige their friend,

Sept. 1, 1806. *ZADOK CRAMER.*

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate on Liberty and Penn Streets, marked on the general plan of the Borough, No. 120, and bounded by Lots Nos. 119 and 121. Apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq. in Greensburgh, or to

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th October, 1806.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Elizabeth Town, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 20th inst. an Apprentice boy to the Shoemaking trade, named *WILLIAM SCOTT*, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, grey eyes and down look, he had on when he went away a striped cotton coattee, a striped cassimer jacket and striped cotton overalls, a pair of coarse shoes, and a fur hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no charges.

JACOB DUNN.

Elizabeth Town, October 29, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1086. tf

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

The Master Taylors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to their Customers, Friends, and the Public generally.

WE find ourselves under the necessity to lay before you the difficulties we laboured under relative to the Journeymen we have in our employ. On Monday the 27th ult. they left their respective shops, with a determination not to resume their employment without an advance of wages. Being sensible at that time, that some of us would be left in a disagreeable situation, we trust in your generosity to consider it only as an act of humanity in those employers, who were better situated to withstand the conflict, by endeavouring to bring it to as amicable and speedy a termination as possible, in order to shield the greatest sufferers from material injury, which would inevitably have been the case, with those who employed a number of workmen, as their shop was stripped of every soul in one day, and at a time when they stood most in need of their service.

Therefore, we flatter ourselves with a full assurance, that you would in preference pay something more for some part of your work, to enable us to keep those hands in our employ, who do credit to our shops and justice to the public. (Signed)

John Linton,	Lewis Warner,
John Baird,	Thomas Lloyd,
John M'Combs,	Thomas Dunham.

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of William Irwin, late of this Borough, deceased, are to requested to present them to either of the subscribers, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, are required to make payment without delay, in order to save themselves expence and trouble, as a speedy settlement of the estate must be made.

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
GEORGE WALLACE
JOHN IRWIN,
JAMES IRWIN,
JOHN SCULL. } Administrators.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1806.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT.

EVER since Duane lost his place as printer and stationer to Congress, he has had no heart love for Mr. Jefferson or his ministers. and has, from time to time, insinuated that all was not right and that matters might be managed much better. Finding however that his party was not yet prepared to pull down Mr. Jefferson and Co. and that M'Corkle, editor of the M'Kean paper in Philadelphia, was likely to get the better of him and be considered a more "genuine republican," he has, in order to regain his former standing, wheeled about and determined to support Mr. Jefferson more strenuously than ever. For this purpose, he has got together a few friends in the different wards of Philadelphia, where after resolving, some one thing and some another, they have all agreed to address the president, "soliciting his re-acceptance of the public confidence and trust." Young Duane was secretary to the first of these meetings and old Duane was appointed one of the addressing committee. Yet notwithstanding all this resolving we are confident Duane does not wish Mr. Jefferson again to accept of the office. He knows that he will not and has himself sometime ago told us so. We also know that he will not, (and should not be at all surprised was he to resign before the expiration of his present term) and for these reasons—he has accomplished all that any rational man ever expected he would, and his patriotism will not permit him to retain the office any longer. He has repealed the tax on coaches and whiskey, destroyed the navy, added 17 millions to the national debt and brought us to the eve of a French and Spanish war—all this done no person, we think, acquainted with Mr. Jefferson's "pacific" temper, can doubt his willingness to let any other person extricate us out of our present difficulties. All this we say Duane knows and merely wishes Mr. Jefferson to return him a polite answer, declaring his intention not to serve again and thanking him for "all his faithful services." This would be sufficient to quiet his foes for the present and could be produced on all occasions, during his electioneering campaign for Monroe, as a proof of his genuine republicanism.

From the U. S. Gazette.

WE perceive in the Richmond Enquirer, the principal democratic paper of Virginia, a very curious article in reply to the resolutions of our democratic ward meetings, begging Mr. Jefferson not to decline being a candidate for the presidential chair. The Enquirer professes to entertain the highest respect for the talents and patriotism of Mr. Jefferson, but thinks that he has been president quite long enough; that it would be inconsistent with the principles of our government and with his own notions of republicanism again to offer himself for the presidency. With an appearance of the utmost respect, but in fact with the most cutting and cruel irony, the Enquirer proceeds to dispose of his time after retiring from the presidency in a way which he says will be more useful to his country than his public services. In this opinion we perfectly coincide with the Enquirer.

"He may devote his hours," says the Enquirer, "to the prosecution of those literary labours for which he is so eminently endowed; he may transmit to posterity his own *illustrious biography*, the history of his state, or a disquisition on the national law of neutrals." We were thinking that the catalogue would be swelled by some such articles as these: an essay upon the topography of the salt mountain, or a dissertation upon prairie dogs or horned frogs, or a new theory of grattitude illustrated by anecdotes of Gabriel Jones, and paper money payments, or an enquiry into the nature of chastity and the laws respecting matrimony with references to the family history of col. Walker.—Though these last articles are not particularly enumerated in the Enquirer's list, we take the liberty to suggest them for consideration, and will then join with that paper in heartily wishing that Mr. Jefferson will in future devote his splendid talents to these subjects and leave the affairs of state to some less sublimated genius.

From the Balance.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

THE childish mummery of addressing the president to *persuade* him to "forego his resolution to retire from public life, and consent to a re-election to the office he now fills," is too ridiculous to deserve serious comment. What reason have we to believe that *Mr. Jefferson* has ever come to the resolution to retire from public life? Certainly none—unless we recur to the opinion he formerly expressed, when WASHINGTON was re-elected, respecting *rotation in office*. But let it be considered, that the case is altered now. When Washington was a candidate for the presidency, Jefferson could stand no chance. But since Jefferson has become our president, his anxiety for rotation in office seems to be at an end. The Aurora has indeed told us that Mr. Jefferson intended to retire; but this is rather considered as a hint that it would be agreeable to the democrats, than as an authorized declartion of the president himself. If, however, the Aurora is actually the organ of the president's will; and if Mr. Jefferson has really resolved to give up the helm of government, then the democrats must manage the matter as well as they can. But this trick of addressing and requesting, smells so strong of Gallic policy, that we cannot bear it. It was by such kind of manoeuvering that Napoleon, from a republican general, became the imperial monach of France, and the usurper of three fourths of the political power of the world. Should "the great body of republicans consider it the duty of Mr. Jefferson to yield to the voice of the people, in promoting the public good, to the sacrifice of every minor consideration, rather than see the people split into parties and subject to every species of intrigue, in a contest," &c. they might as well consider it his duty to accept the presidency for life, to prevent the divisions and intrigues which always attend popular elections. This argument has been advanced in France with admirable success; and, from present appearances, it seems to have its advocates in this country.

A late Richmond Enquirer contains a long article on the foregoing subject, in which it is contended that Mr. Jefferson ought not to consent to a re-election.

LONDON, *September 15.*

DEATH OF MR. FOX.

At a quarter before six o'clock on Saturday afternoon this great and illustrious Statesman yielded his last breath, in the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland. His dissolution was so gradual and accompanied by so little struggle, as scarcely to permit the most anxious eye to ascertain the instant. His friends had at least the sad and melancholy consolation of perceiving that he suffered no pain—and they had been prepared for the event, by the unerring symptoms of exhaustion that had encreased for the two days preceding. On Friday, at noon, the physicians announced to him the approaching close, and he received it as he had done in the first instance, with that tranquility of spirit which was characteristic of his nature, and which he maintained to the last.

Mr. Fox died at the very moment when the Park and Tower guns were announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres.

There are various reports as to who is to succeed Mr. Fox in the foreign department—Among those mentioned are the marquis Wellesley, Lord Holland, and Mr. T. Grenville. The last mentioned gentleman, it is generally thought, will be appointed.

It is singular to remark the fatality that has spread among the leading men of this country within the last twelve months, viz.

Marquis Cornwallis, October 5.
Lord Nelson, October 21.
Mr. Pitt, January 23.
Lord Thurlow, September 12.
Mr. Fox, September 13.

The embarkation of troops for foreign service is renewed with encreased activity.

On the subject of the pending negociations with France, we can say nothing further, than that couriers are continually passing between the two governments.

The Russian minister, in announcing to the French cabinet, the refusal of his master, to ratify the treaty of M. D'Oubril, declares, "that the minister had acted entirely contrary to the orders and instructions which he had received; but that in order to leave no possible means of restoring peace, and general tranquility, untried, the imperial minister has received orders to make known to the cabinet of the Thuilleries, the basis on which his Imperial majesty will be ready to renew the negociations; so that it will depend on the French government to accept or decline the equally just and moderate proposals which are made to it."

Capture of Buenos Ayres.

The official news of the capture of Buenos Ayres is just received. There fell into the hands of the English 1,291,338 dollars, in silver and bullion. General Beresford, has issued a Proclamation as lieutenant Governor.—And promises to allow a free trade to all nations in amity with England.

The trade of Buenos Ayres is to be put on the same footing, by promise, as that of Trinidad.

It was estimated that the merchandize in the king's stores, principally jesuits bark and quicksilver; and what is in the Phillipine company's stores; with the little that is retained of floating property; would amount, if it could be disposed of, to between 2 and 3 millions of dollars. Of the bullion delivered in, some, was claimed as private property, and was to be restored—and so of some of the money.

90 pieces of ordinance, 550 whole barrels powder, 2503 muskets with bayonets, 71 without bayonets, 616 carbines, 4079 pistols, 31 musketoons, and 1247 swords were taken at Buenos Ayres. The English had one man killed, 12 wounded and 1 missing.

In the capitulation, the 1st article provides that the Spanish troops shall be prisoners of war, allows natives and domiciliated officers to remain—the 2d art. promises respect to all private property, civil, military or religious—3d, promises protection to the people, and that they shall not be compelled to bear arms against his Catholic majesty—4th, continues the civil officers in commission, and promisses respect to existing customs—5th, provides for the safety of the public archives—6th, continues the taxes and appropriations as heretofore—7th, assures respect for the Catholic Religion—8th, continues the Ecclesiastical Court—9th, directs the delivery of coasting vessels to their owners—10th, agrees that all the public property shall be delivered to the English.

In Gen. Beresford's letter to the secretary of state, announcing the capture of Buenos Ayres, he mentions that the whole force under his command was 1621, with two five-and-a-half inch howitzers, and two light 3 pounders.—The Spanish regular force consisted of 2000, and opposed the advance of the British a short time at the village of Reduction, and at the river Chuelo, at which latter place they had destroyed the bridge. Their fire was always ill directed, and did little or no execution.

Gen. Beresford, in one of his letters, says, that after the passage of the river Chuelo, the city of Buenos remained at his mercy, and that the only conditions on which he entered were such as he pleased to offer. The coasting vessels released were valued at a million and a half of dollars. The British had made an expedition 50 miles into the interior, had found the dispositions of the people favorable to the British, and had recovered considerable treasure which persons were endeavoring to carry to Cordova.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Popham who commanded the expedition against Buenos Ayres, to the secretary of the Admiralty.

Off Buenos Ayres, 6th July.

SIR,

In a letter which I had the honor to address you from St. Helena, on the 30th of April I fully explained, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, the motives that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in Rio de la Plata.

I have therefore only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron; previously congratulating their lordships on his majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America.

To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture in addition to assure their lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feeling of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information of the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of capt. Rowley, and proceeded in the Narcissus for that purpose.

On the 8th ult. we anchored near the island of Flores; and after passing Monte-Video the following day, we seized a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the Encounter and Ocean transport near the south coast of the river; and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was los in removing the marine battalion to the Narcissus, the Encounter, and the transports for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the port of Monte-Video, and the Raisonable and Diomede, by way of demonstration, cruized near Maldondo, and other assailable points.

Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honor to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored, on the afternoon of the 25th, off point Quelmey a Pouichin, about 12 miles from Buenos Ayres.

As it was impossible for the Narcissus to approach the shore, on account of the shoalness of the water, the Encounter was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity—the whole however was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition;—consisting of the detachment of his majesty's troops, from the Cape, and from St. Helena, with the marine battalion under the orders of capt. King, of his majesty's ship the Diadem, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of Royal Blues from the same sourse of enterprize, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was on an eminence about two miles from the beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of General Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy, that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near 400 Spanish cavalry flying in every direction leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and dangers by which he was opposed.

On the 27th, in the morning, we saw some firing near the banks of the river Chello, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day. On the 28th our troops took possession of Buenos Ayres.

I have sent lieut. Groves to take possession of Eusenaba de Barugon, a port to the eastward of Buenos Ayres, where I understand there are two gun vessels and two merchant ships.

VIENNA, *Aug. 27.*

Five hundred artillery men are constantly employed in making cartridges.

LEIPSIC, *Sept. 4.*

Every week couriers pass through this city with letters which the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia write reciprocally.

BERLIN, *Sept. 6.*

His majesty will very soon (it is said next Tuesday) repair to the army: the cabinet minister, count Haugwitz, will, it is said, accompany his majesty. It is expected that the foreign ministers will follow the king to the head quarters.

The princes Henry and William set out yesterday for the army; each of them will command a brigade.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, November 18, 1806.

There were two species of mines discovered much about the same time, namely *Gold* in South America, and *Coal* in England. The first unnerved the hand of industry, the second strung it with vigour.

Extract of a letter from Savannah (Georgia) dated October 16, 1806.

"This city has been under arms for two nights past, expecting an insurrection from the blacks. It appears that several meetings had taken place about four miles from town, where they had agreed to attack the whites in the city; they had appointed generals and officers. According to their plans they were to make three separate landings, one at Wayne's wharf, one at the coffee-house, and one at the fort.—They were then to set fire to the town and massacre the whites. But a difference existed between two of their leaders, and one of them divulged the secret early the evening before yesterday; in consequence of which the different companies of volunteers were stationed under the Bluff, and the militia at Spring Hill, where 12 of the head men of the insurgents were taken and will be tried in a few days.—Having been so fortunase as to take the head men, we have now I think little to fear, as the rest appears to be quiet The negroes are to the whites as eight to one."

A FRAGMENT OF ANTIQUITY, *for the Christian reader.*

A description of the body of JESUS, as it was found in an antient Manuscript, sent by Publius Lutulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome.

THERE lives at this time, in Judea, a man of singular character, whose name is JESUS CHRIST. The barbarians esteem him a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or a touch. His person is tall, and elegantly shaped; his aspect amiable and reverend; his hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colours can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head like the head-dress of the sect of Nazarites; his forehead is smooth and large; his cheeks without spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin and parted in the middle like a fork. His eyes are bright, clear, and serene. He rebukes with majesty; councils with mildness; and invites with the most tender and persuasive language: his whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has seen him laugh; but the whole world behold him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withhold their tears from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate, and wise. In short, whatever this phaenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man, for excellent beauty, and divine perfections, every way surpassing the children of men!

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

Mr. Scull,

THESE are truly hard and unconstitutional times: foreign luxuries have palsied the industry of the country, and absorbed the circulating medium of the western part of the union—and if the same course of policy is pursued, that the present administration have unceasingly followed for the last six years, the whole wealth of the country must inevitably be drained to supply us with articles which we might and ought to manufacture ourselves.

The republican party in the cis-Allegheny country, owing to their distance from the scene of action, and perhaps, partly from their inattention to the general course of events, know not the motives which stimulate their brethren of the Atlantic states to the course now pursuing by them. Is the republican dignity of our country to be prostrated, and our boasted independence to be exposed to ridicule? Shall it be said, that this extensive republic is incapable of producing more than a single man, qualified for exercising the functions of the important station of President of the United States? Shame on the nakedness of the land; if, from the southern ocean to the farthest extremity of New-Hampshire, a man cannot be found, who, in virtue and talents, is the equal of Mr. Jefferson.

I know that I differ widely with many of my friends; but that shall not deter me from expressing my opinion. I am opposed to addressing Mr. Jefferson for two reasons. First—Because, it is at once giving the lie to all our former professions. Have we not been bawling aloud against our state constitution, because it suffers a governor to enjoy his prerogatives for nine years, and extends the term of a senator's service to the length of four? And yet, when we address Mr. Jefferson, we express our approbation of the constitution of the union, which permits a single man to enjoy the presidential dignities for life! and extends the senators service for six years. Is this consistency?—Secondly—Because, it is a dangerous precedent, and may, at some future period of time, prove to be the source of the greatest calamities to our country.

Experience teaches us not to repose unlimited confidence in man—and though I love Mr.

Jefferson, and wish him eternal happiness, yet would I not set my name to a begging solicitation for the continuance of his services. It was thus that Cæsar overthrew the power of the Roman commonwealth; his exemplary conduct as consul gained him the affections of the people, and enabled him to mount the throne over the heads of his patriotic colleagues, who in vain attempted to check his ambitious career. The warning voice of patriotism had no effect; but yet Cato exclaimed: "You have voted a tyrant into the capital, on your heads be the curses of the Romans." This subject is of infinite importance; I shall resume it.

A REPUBLICAN.

FROM THE BALANCE.

We know, and what is better, we feel inwardly, that religion is the basis of civil society, and the source of all good and all comfort.
BURKE.

THE sublime doctrines of religion have, in different ages of the world, employed the attention of the greatest philosophers. Indeed, what subject can be more worthy of consideration to a rational being, than that which raises the mind above the grovelling transitory things of this life, to the contemplation of superior excellence; which directs the eye of faith thro' the sable shades of death, "and intimates eternity to man." It has been justly observed that man is a religious animal. The principles of religion are deeply rooted in his constitution and entwined with the finest filaments of the heart. Man, the brightest emanation from Omnipotence here below; the intermediate link in the chain which connects superior intelligence with the mere brutal capacity; endowed with faculties which bespeak his divine original and dignified nature, placed on this globe, looks abroad through the wide range of being.—Above, around, beneath, he beholds innumerable traces of Omnipotence. The order and harmony which he observes in the works of creation, the endless diversities of organized life, and the wonderful adaption of the means with the end, the cause with the effect, strongly manifest the wisdom and design of that Being, in whose mind the original archetybes eternally existed. Man, while yet in the infancy of reason, is incapable of forming any adequate ideas of the attributes of Deity: When he views the starry concave, the expanded plain of the ocean, the glorious orb of day that comes forth like a bridegroom from his chamber rejoicing in the brightness of his course; when he beholds the fury of conflicting elements, the wild tornado, the dreadful tempest armed with the thunders of heaven; when these objects are presented successively to his mind, he recognises the operation of a superior power, and renders an involuntary homage to the great Creator. Nor does he rest here: From the contemplation of the objects with which he is surrounded in the calm moment of reflection he casts the eye of the mind within, and takes a survey of his moral and intellectual constitution. Here a world of wonders burst to view. Though endowed with reason, the most distinguished attribute of his nature, which never fails, when consulted, to direct him in the path of rectitude, yet he finds himself possessed of violent passions and propensities which often lead the mind astray; and by their tumultuous clamor, (if we may be allowed the expression) deafen the voice of reason and prevent him from attending to her sober remonstrances. Furnished likewise with a will which must necessarily precede all the movements of mind, holding, as it were, the balance of opinion and blindly directing his actions, he finds this supreme power, this arbiter of the mind, liable to the influence of the passions; and thereby hurrying him from one extreme to another. Unfortunately, though in his deviation from those laws which reason informs him are essential to his own happiness and that of his fellow men, the the monitory voice of conscience thunders in his ear, yet the errors he may have committed in the moments of temporary madness may have been such in their consequences, as an age of compunction cannot attone for and obviate.

From this survey of his mind, this chaos of thought and passion, man derives an idea of his absolute dependence on the Deity. He casts his eye towards the source of perfection and places his trust in the Most High: he relinquishes his pride, and renders the tribute of adoration to Him whose service is perfect freedom. He erects temples and consecrates them with a religious awe to Him "who dwells not in temples made with hands." He builds altars and sacrifices victims to appease the vengeance or obtain the favor of Him whose most acceptable sacrifice is a "broken heart and contrite spirit." Hence we find that a man, from the situation in which he was originally placed and from the constitution of his nature, is a religious animal; and hence we may observe the origin of what is termed Natural religion. The perversion of which we purpose to make the subject of a future inquiry.

CATO.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
At *ZADOK CRAMER's* Book Store, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Advice to Parents.

Containing directions how to perform the duties which they owe their Children; with some motives exciting thereto, and the excellency of Gospel Ordinances, briefly hinted; with the sin and danger of neglecting and contemning them, particularly opened,

By the Rev. ROBERT REID,
Minister of Rye, Donegal, Ireland.
With a recommendation,
By the Rev. Francis Pringle,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A KEG OF PHILADELPHIA
Printing Ink.

TO BE LET,
On Ground Rent for ever.

A LOT of Ground situate in Fourth Street, between Wood and Smithfield Streets in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 60 feet front, with a log House thereon. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN DARRAGH.
Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

100 acres of Prime Land,
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell one hundred acres of LAND, situate in Pitt township on each side of the road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, between 8 and 9 miles from the latter, being part of the Tract on which the tavern is kept by John Stockdon. The land offered for sale is of the first quality, and is as well situated for public business as any in the country. Those wishing to purchase may apply to *George Wallace*, Esq. Braddock's Field, or to the subscriber near the land.

THOMAS SAMPSON.
November 17, 1806.
N. B. I will also have to Let, on the first of April next, the Tavern stand above mentioned, with a large quantity of clear land adjoining the same. Apply to the subscriber.

Lands for Sale,
Lying between the Beaver Creeks.

SIX Tracts of Land of the first quality, in the neighbourhood of Greersburgh, will be Sold by the subscriber at a credit of five years. Those Lands are in a good settlement, both for Mills and Houses of Public Worship. An indisputable title will be given. *Barnard Vanhorne*, adjoining one of the tracts, will shew the lands to any person who may wish to see them. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.
Pittsburgh, November 14, 1806.

WARNER & LLOYD,
TAYLORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have removed their Shop from Second Street to the house of Mr. Beltzhoover between the corner of Mr. Adams and Mr. M'Clurg's Stores, in the Diamond, where the said business will be carried on in all its various branches; and likewise, that they have just received from their correspondents in Philadelphia, the particulars of the present fall FASHIONS, both for *Ladies* and *Gentlemen's Dresses* as far as it respects their business. They flatter themselves by the assistance of the same, and their experimental knowledge of the business, to be able to give general satisfaction.

N. B. *Military Uniforms* neatly executed.
Pittsburgh, November 18, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Milligan. This tract is first rate land and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to

H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson townsip, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to

H HASLET.
Pittsburgh, November 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of November, instant, an apprentice to the Coppersmith and Tinning trade, named JAMES RAMMAGE, about 16 years of age, and about 5 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes, and a pleasant countenance. Had on and took with him one drab coloured cloth round-about, and one striped cotton do. both half worn, one swansdown waiscoat and one yellow striped do. one pair of tow trowsers coloured with tanners bark, an old hat, and a pair of half worn shoes. It is supposed he went off in company with a yellow fellow named Tom, the property of Mr. Robert Semple, of this place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and secure said apprentice so that his master may get him again, together with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HUBLEY.
Ptttsburgh, November 7, 1806.

STRAYS.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one dark roan *MARE*, about 8 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before—also, a dark sorrel *FILLY*, supposed to be two years old next spring, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL, *Wood Ranger.*
Chartiers Creek, November 11, 1806.

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,

Has just received, and is now opening for sale, in the house lately occupied by *Jeremiah Barker & Co.* in Market Street, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

Which he is disposed to sell on reasonable terms for cash, or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1806.

Apprentices Wanted,
TO THE
Boot and Shoemaking Business.

BOYS between the age of 14 and 16, and brought up in the country would be prefered.

JAMES RIDDLE.
Pittsburgh, November 10, 1806.

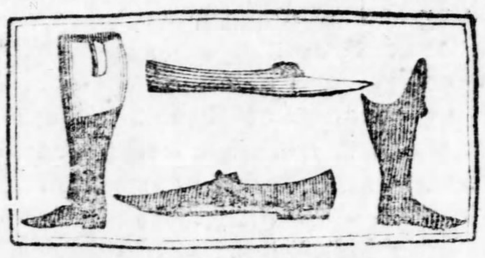
THE subscriber cautions all persons against taking an assignment on a judgment note or bill granted by him to Robert Spencer, now of Pittsburgh, as he has paid the same or the greater part thereof to Mr. Spencer, with whom he has not been able to obtain a settlement although often requested.

JOHN MUSSER.
Somerset county, October 15, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.
November 3, 1806.
☞ Fifty-three Cents per bushel given for merchantable Barley.



ANDREW JOHNSON,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the house lately occupied by James Beck, next door to Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin's Store, Market Street, where he intends to carry on his business extensively. All those who will please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, 4th November, 1806.
N. B. Strict attention will be paid to the newest fashions.
☞ Two or Three Journeymen wanted.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,
Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reying-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.
All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.
N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *THOMAS CEMP*, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them, properly attested, to the subscribers, for settlement; and those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SARAH CEMP, Admin'x.
THOMAS HARTLEY, Adm'r.
October 29.

Seasonable & Fancy Merchandize,
AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MARKET STREETS.

THE subscribers, DENNY & FOSTER, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and are now opening, a handsome and well chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS,

together with *Groceries* of the first quality, *Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.* all which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1806.
N. B. Fresh *Juniper Berries*, by the cask or otherwise, and *Barr Iron*, by the cwt. or ton. 3w

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
THE TABLE OF FEES,
established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

The following BLANKS, correctly and handsomely printed, may be had at this Office.
JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES,
ALSO,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 10.
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.
NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 9.

"Captain Perry, of the ship Thames, sailed from Amsterdam the 20th of Sept. at which time there was no prospect of peace. He informs us that the king of Prussia, the emperor of Russia, and king of Sweden, had joined their forces, and were on their march against the French: and on his sailing, it was reported, that an engagement had actually taken place.—On the 21st, off Dover, capt. Perry was boarded by the British gun-brig Vixen, and informed that Lord Lauderdale had returned from Paris, without effecting the object of his mission.

"OF MIRANDA.—Capt. Murray, in 20 days from Trinidad, informs, that Miranda was still at Aruba, and that he had received no assistance from the British.

"Capt. White, in 18 days from Trinidad, informs, that a ship, supposed to be Miranda's Leander, was going in as he came out, as he was expected from Aruba.

"Capt. Bourn from Curracoa, informs, that on the 8th Oct. he was boarded by a British brig, (one of Miranda's squadron) and treated roughly. The commander of the brig informed that Miranda had sailed from Aruba, and that most of his forces had left him."

The Hon. David M. Erskine, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday received by the Secretary of State, and by him presented to the President of the U. States.

On the same day, Anthony Merry, esq. late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the same court took leave of the President.

By authentic information from the Havanna, dated September 24, we are advised of the appointment of a new Intendant, from which a favorable change in the conduct of that government to the United States may be expected.—*Nat. Intel*

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, September 1, 1806.

"There is here at present, a British fleet of 25 sail of the line, under the command of Earl St. Vincent.

"A large reinforcement of ships and 16,000 troops are expected here to protect the Portuguese against the Spaniards, who have entered the frontiers.—Gen. Hutchinson, the commander in chief, with his staff, has just arrived in the Santa Margaretta frigate."

Mr. BURR.....Extract of a letter from Gallipolis (a few miles below Marietta) dated Sept. 10: "Mr. Burr's intended expedition, is much talked of here. He has many proselytes; and reports are in circulation, that a large number of boats are building at Marietta, to answer his purpose: say 14 or 15, though I cannot vouch for the exact number, not having been there for some weeks. Yet it is certain that there are boats building there to descend the Ohio, and it is certain that Mr. Burr, made himself very busy while residing there."

Valuable Medicines,

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, and for sale by —Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON,* ONLY, *in Pittsburgh.*

THE AGED AND INFIRM,

WHO are suffering the excruicating pains of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, may find immediate relief, and expect a speedy cure, by the use of

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD, PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state as well as in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external as well as internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine and insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, and digestion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The Essence is a wonderful assitant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Palsey, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled face, headache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be described with equal success in such a variety of cases; but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result from the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph, or obstructions in the lympathic vessels.

FROM Dr. WETHERBURN.

GENTLEMEN, *Wythe County, (Virginia.)*

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call *Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism, (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice of the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter of use, you are at full liberty to make it public.—Yours, &c.

P. WETHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntary maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after laying in. as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were purchased from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and Subscribed before me Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions, residence in cold climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or extensive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—and lyings in, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obscurity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, extensive debility of the whole frame, and waisting of the whole flesh, which no nourishment or cordial can repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HANNS' Genuine German CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns speedy removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges.

LETTER from the Honorable A. C. Hanson Esq. Chancellor of the state of Maryland.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR.—For the good of the public as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had for some time, as he says experienced the symptoms described by the docter as indicating the pretence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equa number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 1 1-4 of an inch distance from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 3-4 of an inch in length, and near the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he says there was more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done taking measures for preserving it, and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them. The girl, however, and an other servant concurs with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel: and the tape worm, they say, was alive so far as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were actually such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man in my family also, without any consultation or advice, one evening and morning, about three months ago, took 7 Lozenges, which operated powerfully. No worm came from him, but in the course of 2 or 3 days he was quite well and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges, I am at length perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive except a consideration for public good for publishing these cases I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from unthinking men, for adding my second hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I had not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who had been so greatly and so quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am pursuaded, is that most young persons, who are, from time to time disordered, without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, September 18, 1803.

JOHN BAIRD,

TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. hose who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleceis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, will be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

☞ Three or four Journeyman, wanted immediately.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

Land for Sale

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137, 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61, 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY, Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh

April 14, 1804.

FOR SALE AT

T. CROMWELL'S

Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality

Tennessee Cotton,

FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

The Justices and Constables

ASSISTANT

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.